these volumes, and can only generalize. Trow's book has an immease number of names; but many of them are repeated, and some given three times. while occupations are stated with a looseness that might cost discredit on Yankee guessing. Men well known f years as holding certain high positions are ignored, and their autordinates thrust into the high places, &c., &c. The General Information seems, on a hasty glance, to be an improvement upon the last year; it ought to be, since Valen-Some of the errors of occupation are unpardonable, since accurate information was furnished to the canvasser.

Rede's Directory, though it contains a smaller number of names than Traw's, is comparatively free from the numerous errors which hugely disfigure the latter. It shows fewer traces of negligence and harry in the preparation, and very probably will be found more useful and trustworthy as a guide to the City. A pretty fair business directory adds to the convenience of Rode's book. Yet Mr. Rode has made some most flagrant blunders, which greatly impair his book. Errors in names, mainly typographical, are also

This rivalry in Directories is like steamboat racing, with the difference that one is dangerous to the person, the other to the name. Both should be discountenanced. If Direc tory makers expect the public to throw up their caps and harra for their steam-manufactured budgets of blunders, we can only hope that they will find themselves mistaken, Let somebody try next year to give us a Directory that will not be a disgrace to the City and to the typographi art. Perfection is the first requisite for a Directory, and without some near approach to this, none is deserving of praise.

#### SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Sugar Crop.

Correspondence of The S. T. Tribuna.

KAWAI, H. L., Lehne Finnistion, Wednesday, March 23, 1853. Though I have so long neglected to place my signature before you, that it may be forgotten, I am reminded by every arrival of the mail that you are yet engaged in the pleasant duty of keeping a large class of readers advised of the progress of the world at large. To make some amends for my past neglect I now propose to give you a few facts in relation to Sugar growing in the Hawaiian Islands, and also a commentary or two upon the probable political results that must maturally follow the certain increase of Sugar-planting, and other agricultural pursuits, in this far-off land.

It is almost five years since I gave you my first impressions upon landing at Honolulu, and when I reflect upon the political and agricultural progress that has been made within that period around me, I am deeply impressed with the energy and efficiency of the American people. Though this nation is yet under the sovereignty of the same rulers, the government has become one of the most liberal menarchies of the age, and though the agricultural resources of the land have but begun to be developed, to any reflecting observer of the " signs of the "times," it is apparent that the day is not far dislant when a still greater change will be necessary to accomplish the designs of the Creator who placed these Islands in the great highway between, to you, the West and the

Within the last five years, American energy and enterprise have peopled the California coast, and created a demand for tropical products, that must and will be met by a like American energy and enterprise exercised here. As yet it is true, the demand has been fitful and fluctuating, but as the trade in California becomes stable and fixed, that demand will become positive and not to be denied. In anticipation of it, capital has been, and is now being invested in sugar plantations to meet it, and principally by persevering and determined Yankees, perhaps with a single exception.

It has been my good fortune within the last year to visit a portion of the Island of Maué, where there are already three plantations in successful progress, some of which have been established under the most unfavorable circumstances; the amount of capital to procure the necessary buildings and machinery, and without persons experienced in sugar growing to advise as to the best method of planting and taking in a crop. But still they all premise to recompense their owners for the hazards they have incurred and the labor they have bestowed. Was the California market open to their produce, they would be without solicitude as to the result.

libs Island, which was begun several years since, but lingered along through a sickly existence for several years, until the California demand called to its aid additional capital and an indomitable. Maine Yankee as its manager, and it now manifests the progress of the "Yankee Nation" in all of its parts, and its proprietors anticipate that the ensuing crop of 1853 and 1854 will not be less than five hundred tons of first quality sugar, in no way inferior to the best New-Orleans.

You will observe I date my letter at the Lehué Planta-tien, where I am now spending a few days, observing the beginning of a comparatively new plantation. It is the purpose of its proprietors to make it equal to the best, and judging from the machinery in operation, the substantial buildings, the permanent improvements, already con-structed and in use—they give evidence of their willing-ness to invest capital without stint (now \$100,000) to acness to invest capital without stain (now property and all of complish their design. The mill machinery, and all of the principal buildings, are constructed under the obsertion of the principal buildings, are constructed under the obsertion of the principal stains as the principal transfer of the principal stains and the principal stains are constructed under the obsertion of the principal stains and the principal stains are constructed under the observation of the principal stains are const vation of one of the parties, a shipping merchant now re-siding in Boston, (formerly of Honolulu) and have been set up and put into use by the other partner, residing here, who are regarded as prudent and wise mer Though they have been discouraged by a blight that wi probably destroy at least 100 tuns of their anticipated They hope to have ready for the market in 54 equal to three hundred tuns, and have ordered crop. They hope to have ready for the market in 1853-54 equal to three hundred tuns, and have ordered an additional battery to enable them to manufacture the cane they still have growing. After another year they intend that their crop shall never be less than five hun-died tuns, if Providence should not visit their plantation

With a duty of 30 per cent. imposed by the United With a duty of 30 per cont. imposed by the California, in view, the plantations to which I have referred, and others of less account have been established, by American capital, enterprize and energy. And what does their progress betoken? That the Hawaiian race are equal to meeting the destiny that has determined that these Islands are to be the West Indica to the Pacific Coast of the Marian Progress will be content. the United States? Or that Americans will be content, under the rule of a foreign Prince, to pay tribute to their native land for the privilege of supplying their fellow-countrymen with one of the staples of their market? In my opinion they indicate a very different result.

Though philapthropy may mourn and Christian faith

Though philanthropy may mourn and Christian faith be staggered by the creed, it is inevitable that the Hawaiian race cannot is time be brought up to the ability required to fulfil the destiny of this group of Islands; and they will be possessed, and improved, and rendered fruitful by another people. I do not sufficient a new terms of the second control of the cont fruitful by another people. I do not auticipate a revolu-tion, nor fear aggressions from abroad. I believe it is the universal sentiment of the foreign population that it would now be unwise to foment or favor any radical would now be unwise to foment or favor any radical change of the Government of the Islands; and the day has gone by when the fears of the foreign population can be used to induce a cession of the sovereignty of the land to any Power beyond two Oceans. The investment of American capital in fixtures to the soil betoken the end. The whole American people are opposed to uncertain or limited tenures, and without a full assurance of finally being possessed of the fee simple of the land, they would not expend so much as they have, and are doing, in the appurtenances. When and how the sovereignty of this nation is to pass into other hands is not yet apparent. appurtenances. When and how the sovereignty of time nation is to pass into other hands is not yet apparent, but, in my opinion, it will be without blood shed or ag-gression, and with the full and free consent of all parties interested in the result, and within a period not anticipal

interested in the result, and within a period not auticipated five years since.

Florida and Louisiana were purchased, and though the constitutional scruples of Jefferson prompted him to say: "Let it be done, and the manner of acquisition be "forgotten as soon as possible," the purchases were approved by the people. So it may be again, when interest demands additional acquisitions.

The Christian induences that have been excited and are still efficient to elevate and improve the native population have done much to prepare the way for the evident destiny of the race, and little has been lost that has been bestewed by philanthropy for their good. Governments are but instruments in the hands of the Governor of all nations, and though one may be merged in another, it may be the most efficient means of accomplishing the destiny of man, and preparing him for his final end.

There are many other signs of the times that indicate

There are many other signs of the times that indicate the future, but I may have been imprudent in saying what I have already said.

The unquestioned success of the Ericsson experiment was hailed with joy by the population of the Island. The practicability of navigating the ocean by a propelling power, subject to the control of the navigator, at an expense which will render it profitable as a commercial enterprise, seems now settled, and all the nations of the earth are soon to be neighbors. I have always lacked faith in ocean ETERAMERS for commerce, but I now can faith in ocean STEAMERS for commerce, but I now can see no reason why there shall not soon be established an "air line" of transports from New-York to Panama, and from Panama direct to China, and so on round the May that day soon come! And why should not the United States expedite it, by the purchase of Erission's rights under his patent, and making them the property of the public? It seems to me the purchase would premote the interests of commerce; and was an "air line" of commercial transports established and sustained between the United States and foreign lands, it would

immediately render unnecessary the large annual appropriations for the carrying of the mail.

The Hawaiian Parliament is soon to be assembled, but I know of no measures that are to be recommended by the Cabinet for consideration of any interest abroad. I anticipate no material alteration of the laws regulating foreign commerce, as the revenues of the country would not permit any change. Though we have no manufactures to protect, an ample treasury is opposed to free A. B. D.

#### CALIFORNIA.

# Legislative Maneuvres-Gov. Bigler-State of Business

The Temperance Movement-Travelling Routes.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 30, 1839.

It is an underlable fact that in no State in the Union (Texas not excepted) have such acts of unmitigated rascality been perpetrated as in this very dyed-in-the-week Loco-Foco State of California. The most profligate recklessness and almost inconceivable rapacity have been exhibited, even with unblushing front, by both Federal and State officials,

The Indian swindle recently brought to light is an

evidence of the one, and the State Prison contract the other of these classes of operations. It is in evidence that the Prison bill was passed with a limiting clause of \$100,000 of expenditure, yet it was engrossed and be-came a portion of the archives of the State without any limitation, and the immaculate John Bigler, Governor, sanctioned contracts which would have involved the expenditure of upward of \$1,000,000, and that, too, in the face of a constitutional provision absolutely prohibiting the creation of any debt exceeding \$300,000, without the sanction of a majority of the people at a general election. The State finds itself, in consequence of this knavery, involved in a heavy loss in the investigation even of this fraud, and probably will stand a heavy swindle, under pretense of damages. So we go.

Notwithstanding the great proclivity to rascality and stupidity which seems to have predominated in California legislation, those two last efforts of unprincipled and eckless political and practical gamblers, the City Front Extension and the equally iniquitous Convention scheme, have been knocked endwise, for this season at least. Both those maneuvers were too rascally for even party

discipline to rush through.

The reason why California legislation is so undignified, so very dishonorable, and California officials of such questionable character, is that the salaries are inadquestionable character, is that the salaries are inac-quate to the services and demands of gentlemen of worth, integrity and talent. The consequence is ap-parent. Patriotism, in a country inhabited solely for the purpose of acquiring wealth, is all fadge, and at a heavy discount. Dollars and cents, therefore, are the ques-tions for consideration, and any gentleman of sufficient standing and acquirements to render him worthy the Gubern torial Chiricis worths ashare of \$20 00010 \$25. Gubernatorial Chair is worth a salary of \$20,000 to \$25,-00 per annum. The salary is less than half this amount, and your Gov. Biglers are the result. So withlegislators. A journeyman printer in a good 'sit' can earn as much as A journeyman printer in a good 'sit,' can earn as much as a legislator, and some other mechanics can do nearly as well. Intelligent miners expect to do better. The honor of the thing has become dishoner; so that a decent man will scarcely stand for the position unless he has some particular 'axe to grind.' And so with all offices and officers, in general. This 'penny wise' policy costs the State a thousand fold more in peculations and bare-faced robbery, and will continue to while it exists. Unprincipled and ignorant men take office without recard. cipled and ignorant men take office without regard to salary for the sake of the pickings, which honorable men reject, looking only to an inadequate salary. But

this suits Loco-Focoism always, everywhere.

The markets are glutted with goods at present, and enormous quantities of every species of merchandise are arriving and to arrive to be forced upon buyers. A beggarly account of sales and glorious charges will figure for some time to come. I have witnessed some awful sacritices at auction of late.

The advices from Australia are turning the heads of our miners wild, and visions of tun lumps of pure gold flit through their craniums mid their perturbed dreams of "home" and gold. California is outdone. That is a fixed fact at present, so far as large lumps of ore are

concerned. The evils of Intemperance have become so great and burdensome, that the friends of Temperance and the Maine Law have united "heart and hand" in an effort to restrain them. One of the results of their movement is the establishment and issue of a handsomely got up weekly sheet, entitled The California Temperance Organ, the glorious principles of "Temperance in all things harmless—Total Abstinence from all that are hurtful. The Grand Jury recently gave the Nicaragua Line

gents and owners, a severe scoring, declaring them sponsible for the awful loss of life on the Independence responsible for the awful loss of life on the Independence, it being proved that her entire unseaworthiness was well known to them during the whole period of her running. The Jury regretted that the law did not permit them to find a bill against them. That wholesale murder should arouse us to reflect on and action. Every invividual entitled to institute a prosecution for the loss of a relative by that calamity, should make an example of the Company by doing so at once. Does not the law authorize such prosecutions?

The shameful mismanagement and knavery of that line and the disadvantages attending the Panama Route, &c., call imperatively for a new route, and a better one. If the Vera Cruz and Acapulco Route can be rendered feasible and accomplish that which it promises, it will do a heavy business. Enough to satisfy every desire of its projectors.

Why cannot a GRAND STAGE ROUTE be got up across

the Continent, to run eight or nine months in the year, at least, if not continuously by the Southern Route? The people are tired of jeopardizing life and property by the present lines of conveyance. I have hearen't repeatedly suggested that Eriesson steamers around the would do a heavy business. Quien sube?

The rainy season set in last November and con-

still; and it is as cold and miserably unpleasant, just now, as you generally anticipate for your annual May Festival of carts, cart-loads, and broken unmentionables.

# Professor Trusk's Report on the Geology of the

Sierra Nevada.

We take the following extracts from Prof. Trask's report recently made to the Legislature on the geology of the great mountain range that forms the Eastern boundary. ur State.

QUARTZ MISISO.—Of the quartz formations the Profes

QUARTZ MISING.—Of the quartz formations the Profess
says: "The comparative range of country which they pothrough cannot be considered as amounting to mone tha
"1-12th of the width of the mountain range. The zero at h
"1 tecupies is also very small compared to the roghs the
"pass through, being composed of small veins and sike
"cutting other formations both igneous and soluminates."
The largest masses of the row is found in the form
"dikes, which are at times nearly configuous above the say
face for miles in other cases interrupted at short ditances. The largest ever observed by the author did in
"exceed forty yards in width, while the principal formatio
adiacent and through which it passed was nearly as man
"miles."

"miles.

Aluding to the idea heretofore entertained that all motalite veius are referable to one age, which is now found to be incorrect, it is said.

"That the value of these veins will be found in the relative age which they maintain to the rocks with which they are found in connection, being modified as their passage is found to be through igneous of sedimentary rocks.

"This suggestion is made in the hope that less disappointment may be experienced by those who seek a profit able and laudable employment in those branches of industry, and also to check in some measure those harty and incensiderate generalizations that once premised to blast the most brilliant prospects of the State. Two years since, this opinion was maintained and also made public, and the estimate their made of the probable fate of a large portion of those wine had embarked in these speculations was preficated, in part, on these grounds. How far that prognosis has proved true, the public can best indee. Another, and an important point in this subject is the association of the gold in these weins is frequently combined with other minerals most of which are of a compound character—as the exides of iron, and also its sulphurets (pyrites.)

"It must be seen, then, that one general and indiscriminate ireatment of orces must not only prove amonying in the results that are obtained, but highly disastrons in the ex-

"It must be seen, then that one general and indiscriminate treatment of ores must not only prove amoying in the results that are obtained, but highly disastrous in the extraction of the metal, for the process that would relieve the metal in one case would only serve to fix its investing matrix more closely in the other. Hence has arisen much of the discredit to this branch of mining, and pecuniary losses. This has been systained from the neglect in making the necessary selections of ores from the same voin, and applying the same treatment for each variety. The experience of this branch of mining of the past eighteen months, has demonstrated too truly and addly that those methods here tofore adopted cannot be pursued with profit, but on the contrary, that certain loss must be the result of this system,

oo hastily entered upon, and too thoughtlessly pursued in

too hastily entered upon, and too thoughtlessly pursued in whatever branches of industry it may be applied.

"But, from the failure that has been experienced in this case, it would be unjust ever to infer that these metallice tooks do not possess the equivalents of wellth that a reasonable estimate has placed upon them by men whose independs have been unbiased and unswerved by the everheated infatuation that has too other prevailed here until elsewhere in relation to this subject. The best proofs of fast returning confidence in these richest of our resources, is found in the large smounts of foreign and beams empiral that is now seeking opportunity to invest in them, showing most clearly that the denouncements that have been piled upon them were based upon false premises, and are so considered abroad. In addition to this, a local demonstration goes to support this position, and exerts a wide apread in sidered abroad. In addition to this, a local demonstration goes to support this position, and exerts a wide spread in finence, which serves to give weight to the above. It is known that parties who have suffered severa losses by embarking in these operations, still feel confident of success, and still hold those veins, feeling fully assured of their real value, although with their present means they are unable to proceed at the present time with success.

"There are but few of these veins that out he purchased from the original holders for snything like moderate prices, and those that are in second hands are equally firm. No truer barometer of public opinion of their value can be found.

fromd.

"PLATISTE.—This metal appears as widely distributed as gold, and there is scarcely a section of the country, in which gold has been found, but that this metal also has been discovered. This fact would lead us to suppose that from the commercial value of one metal in its crude stats, being about one half that of gold, it may at some future day be sought for, as an article of commercial export, among the chausted placers of the country. It is to be regretted that a more infimate acquaintance with this metal among those recovered to the major of the country.

has been observed.
"It occurs on Salmon River, in the drift that contains the "Hoccurs on Salmon River, in the drift that contains the gold in small round grains of a steel gray; also on the South Fork of the Trinity, about eight unles from its junction. On Butte Creek, near Reeves, Bar. On Honout Creek, embedded in gold, between the North and South Forks, and also in the places between there and Fescher River. On Canon Creek, of Butte Co.; on Middle Fork of Asserting River, W. W. Caster at Maddle Fork

tile at the bottom of the shafts.

"This wide dispersion of this metal through the country would indicate that at some future day it may be made a

SHVER.—This metal has been found in several of the mines that have been opened in this State, all of them, thus far, situated in the senthern district. It was first met with d Dominion mine, beside the above, and north of it, and so in the Relief mine, south of it. The Now York Mining ompany, on the opposite side of the river at Eagle Hill, as the next in which it made its appearance. At the was the next in which it made its appearance. At the Chileas Mine, two miles north of Columbia, it occurs, associated with copper and gold in quartz in the form of sulphuret; also Frazer's mine, twelve miles east of Sonors, with galena and zine-blende in the same rock. At these localities it is generally discontinued through the quartz.

"At the Washington and Georgia mine, Quartzburg, in Maripaso County, I observed this next in the form of ruby blende in the velu stone containing the gold, and when the metallic gold appeared it was a little lighter in the color than common, evidently from a slight alloy of the two metals.

metals.

"This metal in other countries has proved a great and important source of wealth. From its casual occurrence in our mines, and its evident tendency of increase, as you alwance south from the Stanislans, there is just reason to be that it may in this country become the source of wealth and profit.

"Corrent—This metal is much more widely distributed than silves through the western link of the range, and it is

"Copper.—This metal is much more widey distributed than silver through the western flank of the range, and it is believed also to exist in large quantities in the coast range. "Concourd.—Particular attention is called to this metal, so valuable as a pigment, which, from its appearance in large quantities in some sections in the State and the extensive distribution of the serpentine rocks to which it is included. It is believed will prove an important source of eldent, it is believed will prove an important source of

"The high prices of the various manufactures from this mineral cannot fail to stiract attention to its further development; and I feel that the value of the mineral will be sustained, when we say that its market price in the state of rough ore, will equal the product of our best ores of gold in their average, being about \$50 per tun. It has maintained this price very uniformly for a number of years.

"This mineral is found in veins and masses running through serpentine rocks. These masses are often large, weighing from 60 to 50 pounds, and smaller, and generally disseminated through the rock and upon its surface.

"The finest specimens the author has ever seen, have been found in this country, and in some localities in large quantities. A striking feature in the country that abounds in this mineral, among the serpentine formations, is the peculiar bareness of the immediate district compared to other surrounding sections, and an individual once observing it would scarcely fail to recognize its characteristics even at a considerable distance.

would scarcely fail to recognize its characteristics even at a considerable distance.

"The principal localities that have been observed as abounding in this mineral, are upon Nelson Creek, near its junction with Feather River, in fragmentary masses. On the ridge, between the North and Middle Forks of the American, in small fragments on Bear River four miles above Anson's Ferry: in the Coyota Diggings, near Newada; and on Deer Creek, two miles below the city of Nevada. evada.

"It is at this last named locality that its attendant pecu-

liarities may be most conveniently studied. It occurs here in large amorphous masses of 20 to 60 pounds weight, scattered over a low range of hills of some four te six miles in extent. The mineral would be easily mistaken by the passing traveler, for large fragments of some of the darker rap rocks or dark porphyries.

The report contains a list of auriferous rocks in the range, together with a recital of numerous other geological features of this prolific region.

### Sacramento Salmon Fisheries.

Sacramente Salmon Fisheries.

The fishing interest in the Sacramento at this point is increasing and expanding with astonishing rapidity, from year to year, and from mouth to mouth. The water of the river must be alive with salmon, or such numbers caught daily would sensibly reduce their numbers. But experienced fishermen inform us while the run lasts, so counties is the number, that no matter how many are employed in the business, or how many are taken daily, no diminution can be perceived. Even the "tules" between this and the Coast Kange are reported to be filled with salmon. The run this year is said to be greater than ever before known, at this season. The extraordinary run of the present time is only expected to continue for something like three weeks. They seem to run infimmense schools, with some weeks in tervening between the appearance of each school, during which the numbers taken are light, as compared with the quantity taken during a time like the present. No account which the numbers taken are light, as compared with the quantity taken during a time like the present. No account is kept of the number engaged in fishing, or of the amount caught, and all statements relative thereto are made from estimates obtained from those who have experience in the hardness and modelly.

caught, and all statements relative thereto are made from estimates obtained from those who have experience in the business, and probably approximate correctness.

These estimates give the number of men employed now in taking tish in the Sacramento at about 600, the number of fish taken daily on an average, at 2,000, their average weight 17 lbs, making 30,000 ibs, per day. Two cents per lb, which is probably more than the present average price by the quantity, would give a daily income to those employed of \$6.50, not very high pay. Either the number of men enumered in the business, we imagine, must be overestimated, or the number of fish caught under estimated. It requires two men to man a boat, which would give 300 boats for 300 men: 2,000 fish a day would give to each man a fraction over three as his share. We presume few are fishing who do not catch a good many more than that number. We saw a boat-load, the product of the previous night, consisting of 66 salmon, weighted yesterday morning. They averaged a fraction over 17 lbs. and gave 30 as the number caught by each man, instead of three, as estimated above. Say that the 600 fishermen man, on an average, 200 boats a night, the average number caught by each beat nut at 300 and the such beat number caught the such beat number caught the such that the such beat number caught the such that the such beat number caught the such that the such that the such beat number caught the such that the such day that the such aced above. Say has no son insertion man, on an average, 200 hoats a night, the average number caught by each boat put at 20, and the sum tetal would be 4,000 fish, instead of 2,000 as estimated. Our impression is that the latter comes nearer the mark than the foruger, as a good many of the fishermon send their fish directly to San Francisco others take them to different points for salting. Large numbers are salted down daily, several firms and individuals being extensively engaged in this branch of the trade. being extensively engaged in this branch of the trade fish are put down in hog-heads, which average, when filled, about 500 lbs. From Love to Rove lbs. are put down daily by those engaged in saiting. An acquaint moc has filled 65 lbds, this season. The most of those engaged in salting, live on the Washington side of the river, and sait their fish there. Including those engaged in salting, earlyere. Including those engaged in salting, estab-ing probably the fish business furnishes em-

yment for 1,000 men. The salmentish is found in no other waters in such wast utilitudes as are that in rivers emptying into the Pacific in the Atlantic side the leading fish feature is the run of ad in the spring; on the Pacific side, salmen ascend our On the Arante side the reasing and reasure is the rea of shad in the spring; on the Pacific side, salmen ascend our river at all seasons. In numbers beyond all computation. In California and Oregon our rivers are alive with them, the great number taken by tishermen are but a drep from the bucket. Above this, on the Coast side, tribes of Indians use no other food. As a table huxury they are esteemed by most persons the finest dish caught. Unlike many fish, they contain but few hones, and the orange colored meat can be served in slices to said customers. It is emphasically the meat for the milion, it costs so little—not a quarter that of other meats—that rich and poor can feast upon salmon as often in the day as they choose to indulge in the luxury. In the course of a few years salmon fishing will extend itself to all the prominent rivers in the State. Catching and curing salmon will then have sex tended itself generally over the State, and more than likely become in the meantance an important article of export. [Sacramento Fuion.

## Some Account of the Condition of Sonorn:

Some Account of the Condition of Senora:

The propinquity of the State of Sonora to California, and the continual influence it exercises upon us, from sameness of language, manners and customs with our native California population, render it a special eaject of interest. The immense quantities of gold now being produced from the bowels of the earth in different parts of the world, and being put in circulation, must have the effect of depreciating its value, and augmenting that of silver, which appears to become scarcer. In view of this fact, Sonora is destined at no distant day to become a place of eminent importance. There is perhaps no State in the world, of equal size,

where a greater quantity of mineral wealth is to be found than in Sonora. Scarcely a hill or sierce but contains masses of the precious metal, silver being by far the most

To give our readers some idea of the truth of these statements, we will quote a few examples. In the mine of La Purissima Concepcion, near the town of Huepaca, one of the pillars of the mine, which is twelve yard; square, and fourteen feet high, is estimated to be worth \$60,000. and fourteen feet high, is estimated to de water that the nine of Nuestra S nora de Guadalupe was yielding immense masses of pure effect, and it was what is styled put in Benousea, when it became flooded, and abandoned the mine of El Chino contains such quantities of silver, that on entering it with torches, its glittering resambles some fairy palace, and realizes the tales of the Arabian

Between the towns of Bacuachi and Fronteras near a place called Mababi, exceedingly rich gold mines exist; and when in Sonora last year we were shown one hump, picked up at that spot, worth \$1,400. Capt, Hilarion Garwhich he stated was the product of that State, and that in-mense quantities of it existed. The mines of Alames have here long celebrated, and have enriched the inhabitants of that town to a level with European princes. The whole State, in fine, is teeming with wealth. In front of the ciries of Ures and Arispe, rich and extensive silver mines are known to exist.

of tres and Arispe, rich and extensive saver manes are known to exist.

Our readers will naturally ask: Why, then, do not the inhabitants work them, and use them to their advantage! The reasons are numerous. First, because the State is continually torn by political and civil dissensions, and no security for life or property can be counted on. Next, because the mines, such as are worked at all, are worked in conformity with the old Spanish mining laws, no other mode being permitted. Again, the Apuche Indians are masters of nearly the whole State, and effectually prevent the timed and panie stricken inhabitants from undertaking the operation. And, lastly, because the Mexican race are so far behind the advancement of the age that they have no means wherewith to work them to advantage; and their dispositions are so awerse to all innovation and improvepositions are so averse to all innovation and improve nt that they would rather live on as they do, in povert cigarilles, than see another people come among them and make use of the natural advantages by which they are surrounded. An accionisto, or shareholder in a mine, cannot work that mine except in accordance with the old Spanish work that mine except in accordance with the oil Spanish laws; and those laws declare, among other things, that any attempt to knock down the pillars of a mine forfeits the title of the proprietors, and it becomes the property of any one who chooses to denounce it. The form, and plan, and modus oper and of every mine, are laid down with rigor, and any departure from them forfeits the mine.

The political affairs of the State are always in a ferment, and bloody wars are of frequent occurrence. These conflicts we nearly arise from family dissensions, caused by a

Apaches and one or two other tribes. The house of Monte Verde, an extremely rich one, as is also that of Gandara, has been for some time in the minority and has made violent but beeffectual struggles to obtain power; but Gandara, who is a skrewd and energetic man, although an ignorant one, as for as literature is concerned, has always been able to keep in the secondart. The two former Governors Jose Aguilar and Fernando Cubillas were but creatures of his. He made Aguilar resign when his term was but half expired, in favor of Cubillas, knowing full well that the Mexicans require constant change.

At the time of the Count Raonssett de Boulbon, Gandara armed his three or four thousand Yacki Indians, and under the plea of driving out the French has again seized the

Government, such as it is

The State is in the most defenceless condition possible. The Apaches room unrestrained over nearly the whole State, murdering, burning, plundering and carrying captive where ver they go. Hundreds of once flourishing and rich ranches are now in ruins, and the silence of the deal reigns where populous and thriving towns and villages formerly existed. The inhabitants are panic stricken, and they see their wives and children earried off from before their eyes, and regard it as a matter of course, so familiarized have they become to these depredations. Morality is almost an known among them, and in the cities the public mod is own among them, and in the cities the public mind i dent. It is believed will prove an important source of ealth.

"The high prices of the various manufactures from this the numerous holidays of their church. The people as refertly priest-ridden, and the little the masses pos-istaken from them under some one or other excuse of

Sonora posses almost every diversity of climate, from the terrid zone to the arctic snows; and as the soil in the valleys and on the table lands is very fertile, it is capable of producing all the finits of the earth. Large quantities of the sugar cane are raised in the extensive valley, from Arispe to tres, and from trees nearly to Gusymas. But the ignorance and ineffable sloth of the inhabitants limits the manufacture of the juice to anything but a miserable sample of pilloacce sugar. In the meantime, they pay enermous prices for decent sugar, manufactured in Sinahoa Vet these people possess every opportunity and advantage for making as good on their own estates.

Corn, wheat and grain of all kinds are easily raised, and return enermous yields, with their modes of cultivating. How much more might it not produce if the ground were Sonora posses almost every diversity of climate, from

miserable and wretched condition than in Sonora, [Al. Cal.

### Expedition to Sonora.

We are authoritatively advised that a large expedition is fitting out in this city, to go to Senora. It will number near (welve handred men and be commanded by the Count de Raoussett Boulbon. We have been assured that nothing hostile is intended in this expedition, on the contrary, the presence of such a number of well armed contrary, the presence of such a number of well armed and disciplined men on the frontiers of that State, will have the happiest effect in keeping the Apaches in cleek and restoring confidence and a feeling of security to the inhabitants. The intention is to enter Sonora, and obtain from Governor Granders, permission to explore and work the numerous mines now lying entirely abundoned on the frontier. This manusch company will be divided into three distinct parties, all subject to one general head and a cole of laws for the general good. The three divisions are to be miners, farmers and striggues. These parties will extend along the frontier and probably occupy the large and once ng the frontier and probably occupy the large as a and flourishing ranches of Barbacornori and S

acano. In this connection it perhaps would not be amiss to give some description of these places. San Bernardino was once a flourishing town, and is located on a branch of the Yunteras River, about sixty six miles from the town of that name. It was abandoned about eighty years ago, the in-habitants having been driven out by the Apaches. Sev-eral attempts to restore it have been made since then, but without success. It is an exceedingly rich and fertile plain, well watered, and in every way admirably adapted to agri-cultural purposes. When it was abandoned, the inhabcultural purposes. When it was abandoned, the inhabitants possessed immense droves of cattle, which there went wild, and the whole sountry for one hundred miles went wind, and the whole stantey for one numbers me, now contains large quantities of wild cattle. Immense numbers of these are hunted down, killed and made into dried beef for the use of the Mexican army. The Rancho of Barbacornori, is on an arm of the San Pedro River, and is just such another place as San Bernsrdino. It has been abandoned eighty years, and is about ninety miles from the

of Santa Cruz, my other valuable and fine locations abound all Many other valuable and the branchs about a life of the frontier country, which have been abandoned or years, and have rick mines in their immediate vicinities, where places can be readily purchased at exceedingly heap rates from the proprietors, to whom they are not of the least value; and if the expedition succeeds in obtaining the least value; and if the expedition succeeds in obtaining the desired permission, the whole country will be made to bloom again like a garden. The benefit to Sonora from such an expedition will be incalculable, as the party will be fully supplied with every requisite to accomplish their purposes; and the establishment of such outposts will do more to secure the safety and peace of the State than would the whole Mexican army. It would then afford the inhabitants the opportunity to work the numberless mines in the interior of the State, and attend to their agricultural pursuits with security. It would also give them an immunity from the ruthless incursions of the savages, who now decolate the entire country, sweeping off women, children and herds. We have not heard what steps will be pursued by the expedition should Governor Gandara refuse his devolate the entire country, sweeping off women, children and herds. We have not heard what steps will be pursued by the expedition should Governor Gandara refuse his permission. Neither can we conceive that he will be so blind to the true interests of his country as to do so.

While on this subject, it may be interesting to our readers to know something of the Count de Raoussett Boulbon, who lately cut such a figure in that State.

Count de Raoussett Boulbon is a young man of about 32 years of age, and is descended from one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Avignon, in the South of France, and the porters of Avignon, a race remarkable for feats of

and the porters of Avignon, a race remarkable for feats and the porters of Avignon, a race remarkable for feath of personal strength and the enormous burdens they carry, have ever cherished with pride the recollection of his her culean strength. During the war with Algiers, he joined the army as a volunteer, and soon became the bosom friend of the Duc d'Aumale, the son of Louis Philippe, and was appointed on his personal staff. There he served with great credit and distinction. At the time of the Revolution he left Algiers and took to stumping it through the Southern Provides offering hyperfiles a condition for the National credit and destriction. At the time of the Revolution her left Algiers and took to stuaping it through the Southern Provinces, offering himself as a candidate for the National Assembly. He is a first-rate stump orator; his speeches always extempore, and remarkable for warmth, brilliancy, and capacity of delivery. Sometimes in the republicum public houses, which the political nature of the times induced him to visit, he would enforce his arguments with a tremendous rap on the table, shivering it to atoms, or wrench out a marble chimney piece and throw it on the floor, to cut short a discussion. He was the idol of the populace, the Avignou porters in particular, who nicknamed him. Count Short, but the revolution followed its course, and Count de Raoussett Boulbon came to this country. He is an exceedingly good looking man, about five feet ten inches high, well-built, and has an air of command and self-confidence, which long habit and a reliance on his own resources have conferred upon him. With the present improvements in crushing ore and mining operations, there is no doubt but that the company must flourish if they stick together, which they are very likely to do under such a leader.

The Parado Marmons. He is an exceedingly good looking man, about five feet ten inches high, well-built, and has an air of command and self-confidence, which long habit and a reliance on his own resources have conferred upon him. With the present improvements in crushing ere and mining operations, there is no doubt but that the company must dourish if they stick together, which they are very likely to do under such a leader.

The Pseude Mormons near Mackinaw.

The Pseude Mormons near Mackinaw.

The Beaver Island Mormon Settlement has for sometime past stood in rather bad repute, and it would seem, if the following be true, with good reason. The article is a combining the setting of the setting at every hind. I have just been eating a piece of pie

munication from The Detroit Free Press, and is accompanied in that paper by a report of the proceedings of a public meeting at Markinaw, relating to the matter. We give the communication, for this matter of the fisheries on the upper Lakes is becoming very important.

Much excitement has prevailed of late in the village of Mackinaw, arising from the frequent and daily recurring instances of robberies, burglaries, and other depredations committed by the Mormons of Beaver Island upon the thermen along the shores and upon the waters of Lake Michigan. It appears that the Mormons are becoming more daring even than formerly. Heretofere, they were satisfied with robbing the noor fishermen of their beats and sandfish. with robbing the poor fishermen of their boats nets and fish, stealthly, doing everything possible to avoid detection but now, seeing the almost utter impossibility of being brought to justice, they carry on their piratical trade with

but now, seeing the almost utter impossibility of being brought to justice, they carry on their piratical trade with scarcely any regard to concealment. This of course arises from the fact that now all offenses committed upon the shores and waters of Lake Michigan, between the line run ning from Point 2r. Ignace across the Straits to old Mackinaw, and a line running from the south side of Grand Traverse Bay to the mouth of the Menomonic River, are crossacely in Emmet County and the offenders—those who cannot escape to the township of Drummond, a Mormon dependency just to the east of the County of Michilianachinac—must be tried on Beaver Island, by Mormon tribunals, with good Mormons for witnesses and Jurymen.

Early in the spring, six or eight small houses on Birch Point, in which were stored some two hundred barrels of fish, were burnt to the ground, the fish stolen—a large number of barrels of salt tying out on the beach were broken open and their contents thrown into the water. The value of the property destroyed was upwards of two thousand dollars. There is almost indubitable proof that this was done by a gang of men from Beaver Island. On the sith instant, about five hundred dollars worth of property, consisting of beats, nets. clothes, money and provisions, was stolen from various persons on Gull Island. The rame tricks have been frequently played upon those of Pine River and Grand Traverse.

Many of the people of Mackinaw are deeply interested in these fisheries, and nearly all who have gone out this Spring have suffered more or loss from the ruthless depredations of fishermen here now ready to commence business, each with a stock worth from four to six hundred dollars.

dations of these "Latter day Saints." There are quite a number of fishermen here now ready to commence business, each with a stock worth from four to six hundred dollars, who dare not go to the fishing grounds for fear of the Mormons. The nature of their business is such that it is nearly impossible to keep anything like a guard over their property. Their nets, when set for fish, are often eight or ten miles from their dwellings, with buoys attached which can be seen only a mile or two off. The Mormons soon learn the locality of these nets, and when the wind is fair sail out to them in their small boats, which sail very rapidly, take them up, then shifting their sails are soon far away on the water, leaving no trace by which to be detected. In the night they make their descent upon the land, and steal, rob and burn what they can find; then with ears and sail they glide away upon the watery element; and the fisher they glide away upon the watery element; and the fisher man wakes up in the morning but to find his bout, nets, and perhaps all the property he has in the world, stolen or destroyed. The only reason that can be assigned for these acts is, (as they have openly declared,) that they intend to monopolize these fishing grounds, and appropriate the same to the service of the Lord and His "saints."

### OPTIMISM.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sin: President Horkins, in a discourse lately delivered at the Pilgrim Church in Brooklyn, undertook to prove that this world is a very good world if we look at the purpose for which it was designed. That purpose he assumes It would have been more satisfactory to have had some

proof on the point. In one sense we may admit this life to be probationary, viz: that our destiny is here fixed for sternity. But does it necessarily follow that our lot hereafter is to be measured by our conduct here, under a certain discipline intended for four trial in the manner that a parent may permit his children to undergo exposure to vice in order to strengthen virtuous resolution. Some proof at least might be requisite to show that we are in a condition fitted for a fair trial, if that be the object of life In other words, that there is an equally fair chance of do-ing right or wrong, and not an inevitable tendency to the But passing this the preacher insisted that we were pos-

But passing this the preacher insisted that we were pos-sessed of sufficient knowledge for our direction, and suf-ficient enjoyment to make life desirable, but not so much as to make it an object of idolatry; that we find by the time we have arrived at middle age that we have attained all that life can give, and that there is nothing more to look

for here.

I could not but think while looking at the comfortable outward condition of the Rev. gentleman—his robust frame that seemed proof against the infirmities that fall to the share of so many his position as a scholar and a minister; the head of a literary institution of considerable reputs, and a Theologian of acknowledged ability. What a differ-ent sert of world this must appear to him from what it does to others less favored, and how apt we are to guage our mate of things around us by what we individu

All his illustrations were derived from the condition of the most favored class of men, civil freedom, the unobstructed pursuit of business, domestic enjoyment, Christian association and freedom of conscience, these were all assumed, but in what country except our own do all these

actually exist!

One would suppose that an argument having relation to the whole human race was hardly sustained by so limited a basis of proof. Yet the learned President is celebrated for logical acumen. Perhaps that quality consists not so much

much self-accommodation, except in a single instance, which I hope will not be thought too musdane in the handling of so sacred a subject as the present. Some years ago in a Whig State Convention, the choice of President of name of Demockher's Lawyer, who attracted notice by reason of his name, (but has since exhibited more substantial meri than having an affic prenomen,) said that there were cer-

than having an attic prenomen,) said that there were certain general principles which he would lay down as proper to direct us in the choice. In the lat place, the presiding officer ought to be a well-tried Whig, 2d, he ought to be from the interior of the State; 3d, he should be from Oneida County; 4th, Gen, Lyman ought to be the man.

But, not to press this critical argument too far, and admitting that the whole world are as well off as the citizens of New York, still is not allowance to be made for the indigent and ignorant population which was have around us? How many are there in this metropolis of the most prosperous nation of the whole earth, that are suffering privation of the common physical comforts of life? How many whose minds are wholly opaque and unenlightened by the genial light of knowledge or the softening influence of the genial light of knowledge or the softening influence of the Christian religion? How can this life be said to be a moral probation to this

How can this life be said to be a moral probation to this suffering class of the community? It seems to me that his kind of speculative reasoning, that leaves wholly out of view that larger part of mankind that called forth, more than any other, our Savior's commisseration when he was on earth, can hardly instruct us in the effectual performance of our duties toward them.

It may remind one of the complacency of Le Balafré (in Quentin Durward), who, being informed by his naphew, just arrived from Scotland to the Court of Louis II. of the death of his saster (Quentin's mother), said: "Well, that is "strange; she was five years younger than me, and I have "never had a headache." So, when told of the death of his brother in law and slaughter of his family: "Well, who

never had a headache." So, when told of the death of his brother in law and slaughter of his family. "Well, who would have thought it: for he (Le Bala're) had seen considerable service, and never been once killed.

Your obedient servant, M. GLOSSOGRAPHUS.

The Marder Case at Milwankee.

## The counsel for the prosecution in the case of Miss Wheeler closed their arguments on Saturday evening last

when the Court adjourned to Monday.

The following letter was written by Miss Wheeler from her prison, which is interesting, though the verse is not re-

markably Miltonic: Be not frightened, my friend, I come not from the tomb

Be not frightened, my friend, I come not from the tomb but from the entombed; I come not from the dead but from the living; I come not from the grave but from the prison Prison did I say! I was wrong, for I dwell in lordly halls. At this you may laugh, but wait a moment, and I will prove my assertion. Has not many a lord, ah, many a prince princess, many a count! Lord yes, many of our world's renown, the proud of every land, whose names have been handed down e'en to the third and fourth generations! then tell me that I don't dwell in lordly halls. I five, too like the Queen: again you laugh, but wait; the Queen has her sabjects. I am the subject; the Queen savigects wait upon her, my lords wait upon me, of that I can boast more than she; like her my meals are prepared and set before me without my even giving directions as to how or what than she; his her my meals are prepared and set before me without my even giving directions as to how or what; they shall be [though I might wish to.] I live like a lady; all I am required to do is to wash my hands and dust out my little room. What lady would do less? The Queen is guarded, too, by night; I the same; as if fearful that some harm might betail me. I am guarded by double doors and treble locks; and she has her light by night. I the same, and as if fearful that the rude glare might disturb my sleep, this placed in the outer room, where the soft, mellow light that is reflecting into my room could not disturb the sweet slumber of the infact. There, too, the vigilant watch light that is reflecting into my room could not disturb the sweet slumber of the infact. There, too, the vigilant watch take his station, with attentive ear to every strange sound, so no enemy can approach (or friend if they wish to). You may think me rather light and trifling, when in consideration of the future: not so: the gloom I felt some weeks before I came here, seems to grow upon me, but being naturally of a gay disposition the gloom will pass away, and all seems for a few moments bright and gay again, then like the sun which in a dark and cloudy day finds an opportunity of pering through some ragged cloud, makes the face of nature-yes, een laugh with delight, and then hides itself again behind some dark clouds, that nature may feel more deeply the gloom that enshrouds it. Tis not the future that makes me feel gloomy, for be my fate what it may—e'en the worst, there is but one point Sent me by Mrs. Bonham, the turnkey's wife, whose some fill the same capacity as their father. I have enjoyed be same luxury two or three times before, which shows be too plainly that, though a prizoner, there is occasionally a thought bestowed on me. Our meals are banded to us a tin dishes, though not silowed a knift or fork, I have a tin dishes, though not silowed a knift or fork is have a with which I manage very well. Our coffee is hand. spoon with which I manage very well. Our coffee is hand-ed to us in brown tin cups. As if to tease my appetite, and give me a better relish for my meals, unne is handed to me in a clean white bowl. But I am wearying your patience. and will only add:

Entombed within the prison walls, A prisoner now I lay; Shut out from the world I am, And God's glorious day.

Between the walls of my little cell—
By trable locks and keys confined—
A prisoner alone to dwell,
No food for thought or mind. Yet, my not so; full plent I've had. In many a year of yere— Food enough for any mind, Full twice my years or more.

When free at will to roam, Nor thought of the prisoner's dismal let, Nor thinking the prison would be my home, The prisoner be my lot.

Alas' 'twas fortune frowned—
And frowning both dire and dark—
A prisoner condemned to die,
Or live to meet a more dreadful fate.

Dreaded | did I say! | I was wrong—
As you shall plainly see.
For if in prison or on gallews hung,
Perfectly resigned I shall be!

THE PRISONER.

The following is a translation of Louis Napoleon's

decree for the grand Paris Exhibition in 1855.:

Universal Exhibition - Napoleon, etc.

Upon the report of our Minister Secretary of State, at the Department of the Interior, we have decreed and decree as follows:

Art. 1 A universal exhibition of agricultural and manufacturing recognitions will be account at Paris in the Polychylic production and the paris in th

Art. 1 A universal exhibition of agricultural and manufacturing productions will be opened at Paris, in the Palace of Industry, in Marigny Square, on the 1st of May, 1833, and will be closed on the 20th of September following. The produce of all nations will be admitted at this exhibition.

Art. 2. The quinquennial exhibition which, according to be tours of the product of the pr

Art. 2. The quinquennial exhibition which, according to be terms of the 3th article of the ordinance of Octobers, 18:3, was to have been opened on the 1st of May, 18:4, will be joined to the universal exhibition.

Art. 3. An ulterior decree will determine the conditions on which the universal exhibition will be conducted, the regulations under which the goods to be exhibited will be placed, and the various kinds of produce susceptible of barries admitted.

Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 8th of March,

# POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALABANA. - The 1st District Democratic Convention which met at Caliborne on the 9th inst., nominated Col. Stallsworth, of Conecuh, for Congress; so that there are now two Democratic candidates for Congress for that District in the field.

The Whigs of Montgomery have nominated Thomas

H. Watts for the Senate, and James E. Belser, (ex M. C.) and Thomas J. Judge for the House of Represen-Col. M. A. King has withdrawn from the canvass for

Congress, in the Huntsville District, against Hon. W. Lewis M. Stone has refused to be a candidate for Copgress in Smith's District. Sydenham Moore is announced for the office. Mr. Stone is a candidate for the

State Senate.

The Dallas Gazette says the Senator Clemens has announced himself a candidate for Governor of this State.

The Pickens Republican is authorised to announce Col. Wm. S. Earnest, of Jefferson County, as a candidate for Governor, "subject to a Convention of the Friends of

"Internal Improvements only."

Hon. George W. Lane, of Madison County, a decided Whig, is advocated by a writer to The Huntsville Democrat for the same office. ALABAMA.-Clement C. Clay, Jr., (Dem.) has form-

ally announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the VIth District against W. R. W. Cobb, (also Dem.) who is a candidate for re-election.

ARKANSAS.-The Democratic Convention in the Ist District nominated A. B. Greenwood, of Benton County, for Congress, and in the Hd District, E. A. Warren, of Onachita County.

PERNSYLVANIA .- The Democratic State Central Com-PERNALIANIA.—The Democratic State Central Committee recently met in Philadelphia. The attendance was pretty full. Appropriate resolutions in respect to the memory of Judge Gibson were passed. A resolution re-convening the late Democratic State Convention on the 28th of July next, for nominating a candidate for Supreme Judge, as well as one appointing a State Committee of correspondence, consisting of one from oach county, was also passed. Another resolution was passed authorizing the Chairman of the Central Committee to divide the State into Districts, in order to make such arrangements as he may deem best for the approaching contest. The Committee adjourned, to meet again at Harrisburg immediately after the adjournment of the Democratic State Convention.

Figure A.—Gev. Broome has tendered the appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State to Hon. B. D. Wright, of Pensacola, to take effect upon the resignation of the present incumbent, Chief Justice Anderson. Judge Anderson resigns to accept the post of Navy Agent at Pensacola, under the present Administration. Mr. Wright has accepted the appointment. From this we should judge Gov. Brown has ceased to act as Chief Magistrate.

VIRGINIA -Gen. Thomas H. Bayly (Dem.) is running unopposed for Congress in the Ist District, the only one giving a plurality for Scott last November, Mr. Finney, been suggested as a Whig candidate, having withdrawn.

In the IId District the Whigs of Norfolk have recommended the Whigs to vote for Col. John H. Chambliss for Congress. Gen. Boykin, the "Young America" Democratic candidate, has withdrawn.

Hon. James Barbour (Dem.) of Culpeper County, is gain in the field for Congress in the VIIth District LCUISIANA .- At the New Orleans Judicial election the

result shows the election of the Democratic nominees by large majorities. J. C. Larne was elected Judge of the First District Court, J. N. Lea for the Second, Judge Kennedy for the Third, M. M. Reynolds for the Fourth, D. Augustin for the Fifth, and J. B. Cotton for the Sixth. Mississippi. -Gov. H. S. Foote, has published a card n the papers of that State, in which he invites "all com-

peting aspirants, and especially Gov. A. G. Brown, to courteous and free discussion of (their) conflicting claims before the people," and says that if they do not appear, he shall take judgment by default against them. New-Hangshing.—The Legislature is again in sec-

sion and as four weeks is considered a long session, the Granite State Solons will doubtless make short work of the business before them. NORTH CAROLINA. - Duncan K. Mac Rae, having been appointed Consul to Paris by Gen. Pierce, has withdrawn

from the Congressional canvas in the Hid District, leaving the late member, William S. Ashe (Dem.) unopposed. The Wilmington Democratic Free Press, however, still opposes Mr. Ashe's pretensions to reflection. TEXMESSEE.-E. L. Gardiner has received the Demo-

ratic nomination for Congress in the IVth District.

The Whig Convention in the Knoxsville District nomnated Col. Horace Maynard for Congress. Col. William M. Chardwell, (Dem.) is a candidate for reelection in the Knoxsville District.

TENNESSEE.—Charles Ready has been nominated by the Whigs of the Vth Congressional District as their candidate for Congress. KANTUCKY.-Hon, Linn Boyd and H. C. Burnett, who

have heretofore announced themselves as rival candidates of the Democratic party for Congress, from the same District in Kentucky, have united in withdrawing.

GEORGIA.- The Mountain Signal of the 14th inst. anounces the names of Gen. Wm. B. Wofford, of Habersham, and Hon. Junius Hillyer, of Walton, as candidates for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District, and remarks that there will be no Convention to nominate can-

didates for that District. ILLISOIS.-Hon. Lyman Trumbull has resigned his reat on the Supreme Bench, the salary not being lucra-tive enough, \$1,200.

Municipal Elections.

PORTLAND, OREGON.—For Mayor, Josiah Failing, 213;
A. I. Davis, 112; Maj. for Failing, 101, The Oregonists does not allude to the political issues raised.

INDENSILER, LA.—The following is the result of the election in the town of Plaquemine, for Mayor; Louis Martin, Millon, Ohio.—Mayor, John Hart. ANTI-GAMBLING LAW IN MARYLAND .- A stringest law

against gambling has just passed the Senate of Maryland by a vote of 16 to 1. The bill had previously passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 40 to 9, It goes into effect ou the lat day of July next, and is similar in its provisions to the laws now in force in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky. The subject was brought to the attention of the Legislature by J. H. Green, the well-known refermed

The editor of The New-York Observer, in a note to The Philadelphia Register, disclaims the authorship of a

paragraph calling Uncle Tow's Cabin's smutty story, which has been attributed to The Observer by several journals He says it never appeared in his paper.